

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes
That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

The Absent Back.

Cortlandt Bleecker was supping in a roof garden restaurant the other night when his companion nudged him and said:

"Look, there goes Merriweather. Poor duffer, every cent he earns goes on his wife's back."

"Then, by heaven, he must have lost his job," said Mr. Bleecker. "Judging by the dress I saw his wife wearing at a dinner dance last week."

Do you want to get rid of worms or tapeworm? Use "Dead Shot"—Dr. Peary's Vermifuge. One dose cleans them out.—Adv.

Higher Mathematics.

Sambo—Say, Rastus, if yo' saw five chickens in a yard and yo' pinched one, how many would be left?

Rastus—Dere'd be fo' left.

Sambo—Ho, ho, dat's de joke. Dem fo' see yo' ugly face and fly away.

Rastus—(after much cogitation)—Dem fo' fly away, yo' say?

Sambo—Yassah. 'At's what Ah said.

Rastus—Well, den, didn't dey leave? Wasn't dey fo' left?—American Legion Weekly.

AFTER Thanksgiving Dinner



HOW DOCTORS TREAT COLDS AND THE FLU

First Step in Treatment Is a Brisk Purgative With Calotabs, the Purified and Refined Calomel Tablets that are Nausealess, Safe and Sure.

Doctors have found by experience that no medicine for colds and influenza can be depended upon for full effectiveness until the liver is made thoroughly active. That is why the first step in the treatment is the new, nausealess calomel tablets called Calotabs which are free from the sickening and weakening effects of the old style calomel. Doctors also point out the fact that an active liver may go a long way towards preventing influenza and is one of the most important factors in enabling the patient to successfully withstand an attack and ward off pneumonia.

One Calotab on the tongue at bedtime with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your eating, pleasure or work. Next morning your cold has vanished, your liver is active, your system is purified, and you are feeling fine, with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Druggists sell Calotabs only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if you do not find them delightful.—(Adv.)

Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.



PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair-Falling—Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists. Hileco Chem. Wks. Pathecoque, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Calluses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the foot, makes walking easy. 10c, by mail or at Druggists. Hileco Chemical Works, Pathecoque, N. Y.

Many School Children Are Sickly
Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. For use throughout the season. They break up colds, relieve feverishness, constipation, teething disorders, headache and stomach troubles. Used by mothers for over 30 years. **THIRTY POUNDS GIVEN SATISFACTION.** All drug stores. Don't accept any substitutes.

Agricultural Financing
Booklet on this important subject mailed free on request. Address, The Farm Mortgage Company, 529 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Buffalo Safe From Extinction



Only 1,091 head survived in 1889. Now they have increased to 7,360 in United States and Canada



THE American bison—buffalo—is now safe from extinction, the scientists announce. What's more, the buffalo is coming back. Maybe our children's children will have buffalo robes and buffaloeskin coats as our fathers did. Anyway, of the myriads of this splendid big animal, whose range once covered the continent, there were but 1,091 head alive in 1889. Now there are 7,360 in the United States and Canada.

Efforts of the American and Canadian governments to save the bison—which was slaughtered almost to the point of extermination—are described by C. Gordon Hewitt in Natural History, the official magazine of the museum of that name. Mr. Hewitt is actively engaged in the salvage, as consulting geologist to the Ottawa Commission of Conservation. He says the manner in which the total loss of this magnificent animal has been prevented should fill with hope and confidence all who are trying to conserve wild life.

There were literally myriads of buffalo in the old days and their habitat originally covered nearly all of the North American continent. Even as late as 1871 there was seen migrating across the plains a wedge-shaped herd on a 25-mile front with a depth of 50 miles; such a drove could contain no fewer than 4,000,000 head.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological park, says in a pamphlet that the original range started almost at tide water on the Atlantic coast, extended westward through dense forest, across the Allegheny mountain system to the Mississippi prairies, and southward to the delta. Although the plains country of the West was the home of the species, where it flourished most abundantly, it wandered south toward Texas, westward across the Rocky Mountains into New Mexico, Utah and Idaho, and northward across a vast treeless waste to the inhospitable shores of the Great Slave Lake. The vast herds seemed to clothe the prairies with a coat of brown.

George Catlin, in a book in 1832, said from 150,000 to 200,000 robes were marketed annually, which meant the slaughter of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bison. About the same time Fremont bore witness to the appalling destruction.

The death knell of the bison was struck when Union Pacific construction began in 1866. Previously the difficulties of marketing served as a slight check on the rate of extermination. This railroad divided the original body into southern and northern herds. Hornaday estimates that in 1871 the southern herd contained 3,000,000 animals, though most estimates give a higher total. Between 1871 and 1875 the great southern herd was wiped out of existence.

Final slaughter of the northern herd was inaugurated by the opening of the Northern Pacific in 1880, when the half-breeds of Manitoba, the Plains Cree of Qu'Appelle and the Blackfeet of South Saskatchewan swept bare a great belt of country stretching east and west between the Rocky Mountains and Manitoba. A few thousand remained in the country around the headwaters of Battle River, between

North and South Saskatchewan, but they were surrounded and attacked from all sides until all were killed. Hornaday computes that the number of animals slaughtered annually by the Northwest Indians must have been 375,000. Only straggling bands were left. On the basis of all available data, Hornaday estimated that the number running wild and unprotected was 635. In 1889 there were 256 buffalo in captivity, 200 under protection in Yellowstone Park and 635 running wild (of which number 550 were estimated to be in the Athabaska region of the Canadian Northwest Territories)—a total of 1,091.

An attempt was then made by the United States to protect the remnant. By 1903, according to census, the number had increased to 1,753 head, mainly confined in American reservations and parks. In 1917 the Canadian government purchased a herd of 700 head owned by Michael Pablo of Montana, and a special national park was provided for the herd at Wainwright, Alberta. By 1918 this herd had increased to 3,711 head. The number of captive bison in the United States in 1919 was 3,048 head, and there were about 70 head running wild, making a total of 3,118. Counting the Canadian protected herds at 3,711, and adding 500 wild bison in the Athabaska region, where they are now protected, and 40 in public and private parks, the total in Canada at the beginning of 1919 was 4,520 animals. So there are approximately 7,360 bison in the United States and Canada, compared with 1,091 in 1889, showing that they are coming back.

In fact, it seems to be certain that the buffalo is coming back. For example, there are two herds in Yellowstone National Park—a wild herd and a "tame" herd—and both are increasing. There are known to be at least 90 animals in the wild herd. The tame herd now (1919) numbers 413 animals, the increase of a herd of 21 established in 1902.

The calves of the 1919 season numbered 90. In fact, Mr. Hewitt is so certain that the buffalo is coming back that he discusses the problem of what to do with the surplus when it becomes a fact. He says:

"The rapid increase of the bison in our national reservations raises the question as to what we shall do with our surplus. In the Buffalo Park at Wainwright, Alberta, this question is becoming a serious one, as they will soon occupy as much range as is capable of sustaining them."

"The natural answer to this question is to create additional reservations, which policy undoubtedly will be followed, particularly in the United States, where much additional range suitable for bison, but less suitable for agricultural purposes, is available. In addition provision is being made for the donation of surplus animals to municipalities, public organizations and institutions."

"But cannot we go a step further and consider the desirability of encouraging farmers to purchase surplus animals from the government

and to maintain them? Any one who has visited the bison in our national reservations will agree that if they were maintained in a semi-domesticated state they could be treated in the same manner as range cattle, provided they were inclosed. The cost of building suitable fencing might prove an obstacle in many cases, but it should not prove insuperable, in view of the high price of beef. As a beef animal the value of the bison is well worth the careful consideration of our agricultural authorities. In addition it provides a robe of proven value in more northerly states and provinces. Not the least of the advantages of the bison over domestic cattle is their ability to 'rustle' for themselves in winter and under climatic conditions which prove a hardship to our introduced cattle."

Of course the plains Indians practically lived off the buffalo; the animal was food, clothing and shelter to them. But the crime of the wanton destruction of the buffalo lies at the door of the white man. Why, the passengers used to empty their rifles into the herds as the trains sped over the plains. Thousands of animals were killed simply for the tongue, says Mr. Hewitt in this connection.

"With the coming of the railroads through the West and an increased demand for buffalo robes, the butchery of the 'still hunt' began. Other methods were too slow for the commercial hunter who must kill hundreds of bison in order to realize on pelts worth but from 65 cents to \$4 apiece. The still hunter approached the herd to within 100 to 250 yards and proceeded with great deliberation to shoot down the animals without stampeding them. Their leader, usually the oldest cow, was first disposed of, and then the others slaughtered one by one. One or two shots a minute could be fired, and with good luck a hundred bison killed from one 'stand,' so that one hunter was able to account for from 1,000 to 3,000 head a season.

"The miles of bones eventually gave rise to a traffic which became remunerative as there grew up a demand for phosphate for fertilizers and bone black for refining sugar. In 1874 the Santa Fe railroad alone shipped nearly 7,000,000 pounds of bones, which brought as much as \$18 a ton crushed.

"Time will not efface the trace of the bison's occupation of the continent," Mr. Hewitt says. "They blazed the trails that later became important highways. The bison selected the route through the Alleghenies by which the white man entered and took possession of the Mississippi valley. They found the best routes across the continent, and human intercourse will move constantly in paths first marked by the buffalo. It is interesting that the bison found the strategic passageways through the mountains, marked out the most practical paths between the heads of our rivers—paths that are closely followed today by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Wabash and other great railroads."



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